

Meir to map Labour policy on areas

By MARK SEGAL
Jerusalem Post Political Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The Prime Minister is expected to settle the ongoing argument between Defence Minister Moshe Dayan and the rest of the Labour Party leadership on future policy in the territories. Mrs. Golda Meir advised her colleagues, meeting yesterday in her

office in the Tel Aviv Kirya, that she would herself produce a written draft of future policy in the territories in time for their third and final session. This will most probably be held on Monday.

Mrs. Meir's step was considered of major importance as her draft would automatically become the basis for the Labour Alignment's election platform, and then serve as guidelines for her next government's working programme.

However, because of a strict news blackout it is not entirely clear what kind of formula the Prime Minister can produce that will satisfy both Mr. Dayan and Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir. The meeting was attended by all Labour Party ministers plus the Party Secretary-General and his two deputies.

Most of the meeting was taken up by speakers' comments on Mr. Dayan's proposals. These focused on development plans in the territories, an outline of a refugee rehabilitation programme, and intensified settlement. Apart from Mrs. Meir, Mr. Sapir and Mr. Dayan himself, also participating were Cabinet members Abba Eban, Ya'acov Shimshon Shapira, Shimon Peres, Haim Gvati, Party Secretary-General Aharon Yadin and his deputy, Avraham Gever.

It is understood that Mr. Gvati concentrated on his ministry's (Agriculture) plans in the territories while Mr. Shapira was reported to have voiced his compromise for

(Continued on page 5, col. 3)

Skylab flight in danger: Rescue plan

HOUSTON. — The U.S. Space Agency last night made the first precautionary moves towards a rescue mission in case the Skylab astronauts are marooned aboard their orbiting space station. The possibility of an emergency splashdown in the Pacific today was ruled out by the Nasa officials.

Contingency plans to launch a stripped-down Apollo spacecraft and retrieve the three crewmen have been put in motion. But the officials stressed that this was purely a precaution — it would take almost six weeks to prepare and launch the rescue mission, and by then it might not be necessary at all.

Word of the Space Agency's decision to continue with the mission was relayed to astronauts Alan Bean, Jack Louma and Dr. Owen Garriot.

"You just said the right words," said Bean, the mission commander. "We've been hoping you'd say that all day. That's the word we've been waiting for."

"Speaking for Owen and Jack, we are happy with the way things are going up here. We feel we have the capability to return home safely."

Signs last night were that the problem was not considered urgent enough to attempt to bring the crew back today in their suspect Apollo ferry, now docked at one end of Skylab.

But Dr. Christopher C. Kraft, Director of the Johnson Space Centre here, said experts were still unable to determine whether the two fuel leaks in Apollo's thrust-jet system were unrelated and coincidental or part of a more ominous problem.

The problem — fuel leaking from the control rockets of the ferry ship — probably cannot be repaired, Nasa officials said. The leak had stopped at mid-afternoon, but controllers said if the astronauts tried to use the rockets, they would probably leak profusely.

Dr. Kraft told the astronauts that although they had the rocket failure on Apollo, ground controllers were confident the ferry ship could be used to get home in an emergency, before the rescue ship could be made ready for launch.

He said in the meantime the flight would proceed as planned, but he postponed a 3½ hour spacewalk set for tomorrow.

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(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

NORWAY GOV'T MEETING TODAY ON ISRAEL TIES

OSLO. — The murder of a Moroccan by an alleged pro-Israeli group in Norway last month and its implications on relations between Norway and Israel will be discussed at an extraordinary meeting of the Government today, a spokesman announced yesterday.

A spokesman for Prime Minister Lars Korvald's office said a press statement from the meeting or possibly a statement by Foreign Minister Dagfinn Vaervik could be expected. Mr. Vaervik is acting Premier in Mr. Korvald's absence on vacation.

Police remained tight-lipped about investigations into the affair, which so far has resulted in the arrest and charges against two Israelis and four other alleged pro-Israeli agents.

The police had also issued a warrant for 11 other persons suspected of belonging to an anti-Arab and pro-Zionist group, that was believed to have come to Norway last month with orders to foil attacks on Israeli institutions allegedly planned by the Black September organization.

Under-Secretary of State, Per Hoyerbaaten, who made the announcement, would not speculate on suggestions that the Cabinet might decide to expel Yigal Bial, security officer of the Israeli Embassy here, because of his involvement in the case.

Norwegian newspapers have said that Mr. Bial's expulsion as a person *non grata* seemed inevitable after two members of the group which allegedly killed Ahmed Bouchikri at Lillehammer on July 21 were arrested in his home.

Norwegian Foreign Ministry spokesman Forneiv Ande had earlier said that the many agents of the case still remaining to be cleared up, and suggested that no immediate action against Bial was being considered by Norwegian authorities.

Norwegian police announced on Wednesday night that the six arrested, two of them women, were charged with being accessories to murder and of carrying out illegal intelligence activity in Norway.

The charge of being accessories to murder carries a maximum life sentence and a minimum of six years in jail, while the charge of illegal intelligence activity carries a maximum of two years in jail.

NIXON'S BED & BUGGING Pat got separate bedroom: 'Dick wakes up, uses tape recorder'

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — Mrs. Pat Nixon insisted on having a bedroom of her own when she moved into the White House because she said President Nixon woke up during the night and spoke into a tape recorder, it was reported yesterday.

President Nixon, now ensconced in the Watergate bugging scandal, was also said to have had a "cat's cradle of electric wires" removed from under his White House bed before he moved in.

"The Washington Post" quoting from the memoirs of a former White House usher, J. Bernard West, to appear next month in a book called "Upstairs at the White House," said Mrs. Nixon remarked before she moved into the White House, "I'll have a room of my own. Nobody could sleep with Dick. He wakes up during the night, switches on the lights and speaks into his tape recorder or takes notes. It's impossible."

According to Mr. West, President Nixon seemed concerned about being bugged himself. Peeking under the bed which had been occupied by Presidents Johnson and Kennedy, he spotted a "cat's cradle of electric wires" and was told they were for tape recorders, remote television controls and other items. The wires were removed.

Hand-to-hand clashes near Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH. — Government troops battled hand to hand yesterday with Communist-led insurgents, who despite American air attacks fought their way into a town 20 kilometres from the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh. Other insurgent forces reached positions five kilometres from the capital.

Thailand-based U.S. fighter-bombers swept over the capital continually during the day on their way to pound the insurgents, who also cut a strategic highway behind the city's defence lines.

In Saigon — which is 260 kilometres from Phnom Penh — a

Government spokesman said that the security of Cambodia had a direct influence on the security of South Vietnam. He told reporters that if Phnom Penh fell and the security of South Vietnam was threatened, the government in Saigon would consider the possibility of sending in troops.

"We cannot go into details," the spokesman said, "but the issue of despatching South Vietnamese troops to help Cambodia will be raised if Phnom Penh fell. Up to now we have no plans."

The U.S. Congress has ordered that American bombing in Cambodia be halted by August 15.

In Phnom Penh, informed sources said an estimated 3,000 relatives of leading government officials and wealthy businessmen have left for Paris, Hongkong and Thailand as the insurgents tighten their noose around the city.

Army Commander Maj-Gen. Sostene Fernandez and Phnom Penh's police chief are among those who have evacuated their families from this beleaguered city of three million, the sources said.

CUT HIGHWAY
The Communist-led forces infiltrating government defence lines in Cambodia cut the highway south of Phnom Penh and forced their way into the town of Deyath, 20 kilometres south-east of the capital. The hand-to-hand fighting was reported from this front.

The fighting took place two miles behind the government's defence lines. Field reports said refugees were fleeing toward the capital.

Shortly after dark yesterday a volley of small-arms fire rang out in central Phnom Penh. The shooting lasted for only a few seconds.

In Paris, South Vietnam charged yesterday that Hanoi has sent 66,000 troop reinforcements into South Vietnam in violation of the cease-fire.

The accusations were made by Saigon's Vice-Premier, Nguyen Luu Vien, at yesterday's negotiating session with the Vietnamese on the future regime in South Vietnam.

"Since the signing of the Paris (cease-fire) Agreement you have not hesitated to send openly from the North into South Vietnam more than 66,000 troops and North Vietnamese cadres, about 400 tanks, 200 heavy artillery guns and some 300 anti-aircraft guns," Vien said.

(Reuter, AP, UPI)
Laos, Page 4

Blast slightly damages Gaza railway line

Jerusalem Post Reporter

GAZA. — An explosive charge caused slight damage to the railway line at a point one kilometre north of here on Wednesday night. A sleeper was damaged, and replaced yesterday morning.

The blast, caused by an estimated half a kilo of explosives, occurred at 9 p.m. some four hours after the line's last passenger train from Tel Aviv to Gaza passed the spot. The line is mainly used by Arab labourers.

It was the third abortive attempt in the past week to sabotage transport carrying Arab workers employed in Israel.

Man killed by bomb in Paris

ARPAJON, France (UPI). — A violent explosion in a hotel room at Arpajon, 30 kilometres south of Paris, killed a Puerto Rican national yesterday, and the police said they believed the victim was hand-

ling a home-made bomb at the time.

The hotel was badly damaged. The man arrived at the hotel on Monday. The police did not give his name.

NEGUIB COMES OUT OF THE COLD Nasser's predecessor freed by Sadat two years ago

By ANAN SAFADI

Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter
Egypt's first President, General Mohammed Neguib, who led Nasser's group of "Free Officers" in overthrowing the monarchy in 1952, yesterday broke an 18-year silence to reveal that he had been released by President Anwar Sadat in 1971. Neguib was placed under house arrest by Nasser in November 1954 after he was relieved of his post as head of state at the height of a power struggle between the two leaders.

In an interview with the Beirut independent weekly, "Al Hawadeth," due to appear today, Neguib said that Sadat had restored his salary and allowed him other privileges. "He has given me a diplomatic passport," Neguib said, declaring that Nasser's successor had treated him with a "human touch."

Neguib indicated that Sadat ordered his release shortly after he took over power in Egypt following Nasser's death in September 1970. "But the order of my release was delayed by the gang which was plotting against Sadat, until the President found out about the delay and ordered my release within an hour," Neguib said. He was obviously referring to objections to his release by former Vice-President Ali Sabry, who later was arrested by Sadat along with other top government officials in May 1971.

In his first press interview since he was forced into retirement, Neguib, now 71, said that he wanted

now to talk about his 28-months in power. Faced with the members he plans to write will appear in "Hawadeth." Neguib emphasized he played a part in "events which do not concern only Egypt, but the entire Arab nation."

In discussing the power struggle during his presidency, Neguib said that the U.S. had twice offered to support him against Nasser, and that he turned down the Americans.

He said the two American offers were made on behalf of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency by an Egyptian millionaire, Ahmed Abboud Fakhri, and Saudi Arabia's late army Chief of Staff, Maj-Gen. Sa'ad el-Kurdi.

"Both told me in separate meetings that the CIA had reliable reports that Nasser was plotting my overthrow and that the U.S. was ready to use its influence and its vast financial potential and intelligence network to support me," Neguib said.

"I was so angry that I threatened to order Abboud Fakhri's arrest if he came with the proposition again. As for Kurdi, who was a close friend and comrade-in-arms during the 1948 Palestine war, I reproached him, asking whether he would approve of my acceptance of foreign help to retain power," he added.

Neguib's return to the public scene is likely to stir repercussions among Egypt's political circles, which have been under Sadat's covert pressure of de-Nasserization. It may also have an effect on Sadat's relations with Libya's Muammar



General Neguib, right, with millionaire Ahmed Abboud, who allegedly brought a U.S. offer for support against Abdul Nasser, shortly after the Egyptian revolution.

Gaddafi who is a staunch disciple of Nasser.

What is clear at the moment is that Neguib's return has the blessing of Sadat. The two men have been compared for their Islamic and personal conservative characteristics. Sadat himself made the radio announcement of Neguib's ouster 18 years ago, but at the time he told Egyptians he "could not condemn a man for whom I have admiration and affection."

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Robbed, then hit by bus

BEERSHEBA. — Two men were abducted and robbed of IL400 on Wednesday night by three youths posing as soldiers. One of the vic-

The two, from Hebron, were approached in Beersheba by the youths who claimed they were soldiers and were putting them under arrest. They ordered them into a jeep and drove them about three kms. along the road to Dimona. There they took the money and abandoned their victims.

The two men thumbed down a passing bus, which struck Khalil, causing him serious injury. He was admitted to hospital here.

The other man is his cousin, Hussein Zeldat, 30.

Police mounted a search for the robbers and also detained the bus

TEL AVIV. — The court trying airport porter David Cohen for the \$500,000 diamond theft from Lod Airport in April began hearings yesterday on the circumstances which he made his confession.

His counsel, Mr. Zvi Lidsky, claimed it was extracted by police.

Mr. Lidsky made the following charges:

Cohen is an opium addict, a police promised to release him on bail so that he could obtain drug doses, if he confessed.

— The interrogators pledged to give him a \$150,000 reward offer for information leading to the recovery of the gems, if he turned State's evidence.

— Different interrogators ou

Airport cleaners held for theft

LOD AIRPORT. — Five airport cleaning men were arrested yesterday on suspicion of stealing money from air stewardesses.

The hostesses, who arrived on the chartered Sterling Airways flight from Scandinavia, reported that money had disappeared from the handbags. Police launched a search and found £1,600 in foreign currency in a dustbin into which the cleaners had emptied garbage from the plane.

Police suspect that the cleaners dumped the money there, plans to collect it later. Two of the workers are veteran airport employees while the others were taken on in recent months.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
rose this week by IL22,524,871 to stand at approximately IL2,411,194m. The Bank of Israel spokesman announced yesterday. Of this IL194m. was backed by gold and IL2,239m. by foreign currency reserves.

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DISAGREEMENT ON MILITARY DETAILS
LAOS: PROSPECTS
OF PARTITION

VIETNAME (AP). — Disagreement over military details is holding up formation of a post-war government for Laos, and some threat remains that the country might wind up partitioned like Korea and Vietnam.

The Vietnamese Government and the pro-Communist Pathet Lao are reported to have agreed on who shall get what ministries in the new provisional government, but after a spate of optimism last weekend, diplomatic sources now say differences remain on several key issues.

At least one more week of negotiations will be necessary before protocols to the February 21 Laos Peace Agreement are signed, these sources say.

Apportioning of territory is still a principal point of contention, although hostilities have dwindled to almost zero over the past five months.

Both sides publicly disclaim any desire for partition. But the Pathet Lao, who control 80 per cent of the countryside, are reported to want the protocols to stipulate a line that could in effect become a border between Government and Pathet Lao territory, pending elections that might be years away.

One Vietnamese Government official said: "The Pathet Lao plan would up formation of a post-war government for Laos, and some threat remains that the country might wind up partitioned like Korea and Vietnam."

The Pathet Lao have said that they fear land-grabbing operations by Government forces. Presumably they would be reassured by a defined territorial line.

Prince Souvanna Phouma, Prime Minister of the Vietnamese Government and expected neutralist leader of the new government, is reported to fear that boundary lines might become permanent with age. He is pressing instead for a system of "hot spots" with temporary cease-fire lines and inspection sites separating Government and Pathet Lao military concentrations.

Another point of disagreement is "security" forces for Vietnamese and the royal capital, Luang Prabang, which are to be neutralized under the February agreement.

Despite the disagreements, most diplomatic sources believe the new government will be formed soon, and several foreign missions, especially that of the United States, are trying to anticipate their relationship with the new government.



Pope Paul leans over from his portable throne to bless a baby during the weekly general audience at Castelgandolfo yesterday. (AP radiophoto)

Nixon abandons 1973
anti-inflation target

WASHINGTON. — The Nixon Government has officially abandoned its 1973 target for reducing inflation and predicted the national jobless picture will show only slight improvement between now and the end of 1974.

Dr. Herbert Stein, chairman of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisors, gave a grim view of the nationwide price picture before the joint Economic Committee of Congress, which held a hearing on Wednesday on the state of the economy at mid-year.

Dr. Stein was asked by Sen. William Proxmire, Democrat-Wisconsin, if the Administration was clinging to its forecast that inflation would be cut to 2.5 per cent by the end of the year. He replied, "No, I don't expect that any more." But while dropping the goal, Dr. Stein declined to set a new inflation target.

He conceded that the Administration's decision to abandon mandatory Phase 2 wage-price controls in January for a largely voluntary Phase 3 system was a mistake. He said the unemployment rate should fall from 4.8 per cent to 4.5 per cent by the end of the year, as the Administration predicted in January.

But through 1974, the jobless rate should "about level out," Dr. Stein said. This means he expects the nation will not reach full employment, defined as a jobless rate of four per cent, by next year.

Dr. Stein shrugged off suggestions of a recession in 1974. He said the economy should grow at its normal rate, probably between four and 4.5 per cent.

Dr. Stein was asked what food prices would do during the remainder of 1973. "They're going to go up pretty fast," he said. The rise probably won't be as big as the more than 20 per cent the first part of the year, he said.

Gary Seavers, a member of the Council of Economic Advisors, said it probably will be some time in 1974 before the increased production at the farm this year will pay off in cutting down the rise in food prices.

Under questioning by Sen. Jacob Javits, Republican-New York, Dr. Stein said the Administration is not going to get rid of wage and price controls too soon and trigger another surge in prices such as occurred between January and June. But he said the controls will be temporary.

Speaking of Phase 3, Dr. Stein said it probably did not make much difference as far as inflation was concerned but "what we did was to give decontrol a bad name. We gave ourselves a bad name. In retrospect, I think we would have been better advised to make gradual changes and not call them Phase 3."

In Chicago, labour leader George Meany said that by the end of this year President Nixon's economic policies will push the U.S. into a recession. It may even get worse than just a recession, Mr. Meany said after a meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The 78-year-old president of the AFL-CIO said the recession initially will hit hardest in the home construction industry, and quickly spread to other sectors of the economy. (AP, UPI)

NYERERE TELLS COMMONWEALTH
'Peace is not enough'

OTTAWA. — Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau yesterday formally opened the 18th summit conference of British Commonwealth leaders, declaring the world is approaching peace because the big powers recognize aggression can settle nothing.

Without challenging Trudeau's statement, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, doyen among the 32 Commonwealth heads of government, offered this qualification: "I do not believe we can honestly say the world is closer to justice for the poor and oppressed. Peace, by itself, is not enough. To be acceptable it must be a peace which can be used for the furtherance of human equality and dignity."

The difference of emphasis between the Canadian and Tanzanian leaders pointed up the varying ways in which the old and the new, the white and the non-white members of the global partnership see conditions in today's world.

Prime Minister Trudeau welcomed the ministers by saying the conference will solve no problems, but might help prevent future crises.

In his speech to delegations representing a quarter of the world's population, Trudeau said he hoped the conference would "demonstrate to one another and to the world the advantages of our dissimilarity, the richness of our diversity, the excitement of our variety."

The British Commonwealth, "The Club," opened their meeting with Britain under pressure to prove that its membership in the European Common Market will not weaken its ties with its former empire. The issue is expected to be prominent during the conference.

New Zealand Prime Minister Norman Kirk said on Wednesday that the nuclear arms question will be discussed during the conference.

It would be a pity if a "synthetic curtain of paper resolutions" blocked the path to a total ban on nuclear armaments and testing. Nations which oppose nuclear arms should back their convictions with action until nuclear weapons no longer are a threat to the world, Kirk told a news conference. It wasn't good enough for countries merely to say they opposed nuclear arms, he said.

In Kampala, yesterday, President Idi Amin said he wants to do everything possible to restore the traditional cordial relations between Britain and Uganda. Amin sent a delegation to the Ottawa conference.

Amin had just received a message from Britain's Queen Elizabeth II in reply to one he sent her last Tuesday.

Officials said the Queen told Amin she was anxious to meet him to discuss matters of mutual interest, and that she stressed the need for the Ugandan President to meet British Prime Minister Heath to consider how to strengthen relations between the two countries. (AP, UPI, Reuters)

8 die in clan war

ANKARA (Reuters). — Eight people have been killed in a gun-battle between feuding clans in a remote village near the eastern Turkish city of Mus, according to reports from the area yesterday. At least 15 others were injured, some critically, in the battle involving about 30 people.

U.S. black market
in meat sales

NEW YORK (UPI). — A steadily decreasing meat supply in the U.S. is creating scattered black market conditions.

Beef shortages were reported yesterday in New York, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Portland, Oregon, Chicago, Richmond, Virginia, Columbus, Connecticut and Newark, New Jersey.

There were reports of extra money being paid for beef at the retail level on Wednesday, and many wholesalers were almost out of supplies yesterday.

"I would estimate the black market is already accounting for 15 to 20 per cent of total national sales," a spokesman for a big meat firm said yesterday.

EUM. — Australia's international airline Qantas will carry Australian rum on its flights from now on, the government has announced. Up to now Qantas has sold only imported rum.

S.W. Africans
boycott vote

WINDHOEK, Southwest Africa (AP). — Ovambo tribesmen boycotted an election that would have furthered South African plans to create ethnic states in this one-time Imperial German colony mandated to South Africa by the old League of Nations.

By the time polling booths closed on Wednesday, only 450 out of 40,000 eligible voters had cast ballots to elect a legislature for the planned ethnic state, Ovamboland.

Since the only parties allowed to campaign in the election were those that supported the ethnic state idea, the boycott appears to be a snub for the South African Government and Prime Minister John Vorster. (AP, UPI)

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SABA

'Student Games will be biggest and best'
MOSCOW OUT TO IMPRESS

By PATRICK WORSNIP
MOSCOW (Reuters). — Moscow's drive to stage the first-ever Olympic Games in a Communist country in 1980 will meet its greatest challenge when the World Student Games open here on August 15.

All the indications are that the Soviet capital, passed over in favour of Montreal for the 1976 Olympics, is out to make the 10-day "Universiad" the biggest and best since the event came into being nearly 50 years ago.

About 4,500 athletes from some 70 countries are expected to take part, compared with 2,800 at the last student games in the Italian city of Turin in 1970. At last year's Munich Olympics, students formed nearly two-thirds of the dominating Soviet squad, taking 67 of the 99 Soviet medals, including 38 golds. Consequently the Student Games are seen here as second only to the Olympics in quality and prestige.

Among the big names due to appear are Soviet double gold-winning sprinter Valeri Borzov, American 800 metres Olympic champion Dave Wottle, Britain's 10,000 metres world record holder Dave Bedford, and star Italian sprinter Pietro Mennea.

To hold the games, Moscow is providing its Luzhniko sports complex, situated in a bend of the Moskva River opposite the Lenin Hills on the south side of the city.

The centrepiece is the massive Lenin Stadium, which can seat 105,000 people, but the 10 separate sports will spill out into other venues dotted about the Soviet capital.

This year for the first time Greco-Roman and freestyle wrestling have been added to the programme, which also comprises athletics, gymnastics, fencing, basketball, tennis, water-polo, swimming and diving.

The athletes, their trainers, masseurs, doctors and other delegation members will be accommodated in the Moscow State University, a cathedral-like monument of the Stalin era which tops the Lenin Hills.

With a 26-strong delegation expected from Israel, security is likely to be tight, and entry to the University — normally inaccessible to outsiders — will only be granted to those among the 700-odd expected journalists who have obtained special passes.

The regulations of the games state bluntly that "there will be no political meetings or demonstrations at the sporting grounds used for the 'Universiad' nor in the living places of the competitors."

Following occasions in the past when the Soviet Union has been reluctant to issue visas to representatives of countries with which it has no diplomatic relations, the government has this time guaranteed that "all competitors and officials from all countries entitled to participate will encounter no difficulties in attending the event or in leaving afterwards."

Apart from the Israeli delegation, a 40-member party from South Korea — another country which has no diplomatic ties with the USSR — will be attending. Moscow has stated that the same allowances would be made if an Olympics were staged here.

In a further effort at promoting international harmony, the organizers are setting up an international club for participants, featuring entertainment provided by Soviet variety and even circus stars.

Journalists are being wooed with free bus and underground train transport around the Soviet capital.

The Soviet Union, which topped the ratings at the Turin Games with 26 gold, 18 silver and 15 bronze medals, is considered the hot favourite to lead the field in front of a home crowd. With more than 800 universities, academies and institutes to choose from, the host country has creamed off 233 athletes in a six-month selection programme involving a phenomenal 1,700,000 candidates.

The statutes define a student as someone pursuing a full-time course of study at an institute recognized as a university by the country concerned. Competitors must have been born between January 1, 1945 and December 31, 1955.

\$ ERRATIC Israelis await Soviet visas

By JACK LEON
Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The Academic Sports Association (ASA) is still awaiting Soviet visas for the 26 competitors it has entered for the ninth World Student Games — the Universiad — starting in Moscow on August 15.

The Games are being organized under the auspices of the 70-nation International University Sports Federation (FISU), of which Israel was a founder-member in 1957.

The visas for the 10-day event were expected from a Soviet Embassy in Europe, an ASA official told The Jerusalem Post yesterday. Although time was running short, he was still optimistic that the visas would reach here "within a week."

ASA received an official invitation to the "Universiad" some six months ago from its Russian opposite number, who has proved cooperative in subsequent correspondence. The final individual entry forms for the Israeli team — which is competing in basketball, fencing, track and field and volleyball — were sent to Moscow by express air mail on July 13 (more than two weeks before the deadline for such entries).

A total of nearly 50 countries have entered for the Games. Among them are Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia. Israel has taken part in all previous student games, including those held in Sofia and Budapest.

Tanaka ends official Washington visit

WASHINGTON (AP). — Japanese Prime Minister, Kakuei Tanaka, completed his official visit to Washington yesterday and flew to New York for talks with American and Japanese business leaders.

He was given a ceremonial red carpet military departure, with a 19-gun salute.

Secretary of State William Rogers said farewell for President Nixon.

Police kill two in India food riot

TRIVANDRUM, India (Reuters). — Police shot dead two persons and wounded two others yesterday when they opened fire on a crowd of 3,000 demonstrators in a town in the south Indian State of Kerala. Officials said 12 policemen were injured.

A one-day general strike was observed in the state yesterday and business shut down in protest against rising prices and short food rations.

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Dean: 'CIA asked to pay burglars' bail'

WASHINGTON. — Richard Helms, former director of the CIA, testified yesterday that 10 days after the Watergate break-in, John Dean asked the CIA to pay bail for the suspects and to put them on the Agency payroll while they served their jail terms.

The Senate Watergate Committee yesterday tried to establish whether the White House sought to enlist the CIA in the cover-up of the Watergate bugging scandal.

Helms, now U.S. Ambassador to Iran, told the committee that "it seemed to me the Agency was being used" by White House consultant E. Howard Hunt in 1971. Hunt was convicted in the first Watergate trial. He was a longtime CIA employee.

Several of the men caught inside Democratic Party headquarters at the Watergate office building had formerly worked for the CIA, but Helms has told Congressional investigators the Government spying and intelligence agency was in no way involved in the plot to spy on the Democrats.

Helms testified that after a series of requests from Hunt which

"seemed totally unacceptable," he directed the CIA deputy director to call White House assistant John Ehrlichman and "tell him we wouldn't be doing these things any more."

Helms said Hunt's first approach was made in mid-1971, when he asked for a tape recorder and camera. Helms said his deputy, General Robert Cushman, told him Hunt said "he wanted to conduct a one-time interview and had been authenticated by the White House."

Democratic Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, has said he believes Helms was removed as CIA Director because he refused to cooperate with the Nixon Administration.

In his testimony, Helms acknowledged that the CIA prepared two psychiatric profiles of Pentagon Papers defendant Daniel Ellsberg at the request of David M. Young, a White House aide to Henry Kissinger.

Helms said Young provided such poor material for the profiles that Helms asked that the finished product not be associated with the CIA. (AP, UPI, Reuter)

'Little Jap' epithet brings Watergate row

WASHINGTON. — Sen. Sam Ervin opened yesterday's Senate Watergate committee hearing with a tribute to a fellow Senator, Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii, as "one of the most dedicated Americans this country has ever known."

The committee chairman's remarks were in reaction to the controversy that rose on Wednesday when the lawyer for former White House Chief of Staff H. R. Haldeman angrily referred to Inouye as "that little Jap."

Inouye, a Democrat, and a committee member, is of Japanese ancestry.

The lawyer, John J. Wilson, was angered by what he contended was Inouye's uncalled for reference to Haldeman's role in President Nixon's 1962 campaign for Governor of California.

Several days earlier, Wilson recalled, Inouye was overheard on television microphones saying "What a liar" following testimony by another Wilson client, former White House domestic adviser John Ehrlichman.

Ervin, saying he felt "the events of yesterday make it appropriate for me to make these remarks," observed that Inouye had lost his right arm and won the Distinguished Service Cross while serving with the U.S. Army in World War II. (AP, Reuter)



Senator Inouye

"I don't know a finer American. He has proved himself in later days as one of the most dedicated Americans this country has ever known... One of the most gallant Americans in the history of this republic," Senator Ervin said.

Mr. Wilson initially denied having called Senator Inouye "a little Jap," but then admitted it and said he was nothing wrong with the description. (AP, Reuter)

More threaten strikes in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP). — The strike against the leftist government yesterday spread into a general strike against the government of President Salvador Allende.

Workers at the Santiago water works have joined the walk-out, and public transport leaders said their men would strike also unless the government fired Transport Under-Secretary Jaime Faivovich, who has been directing the government's strike-breaking efforts.

Faivovich, a socialist, was behind the confiscation on Tuesday of the trucks of 100 strikers. Several persons were shot in clashes that resulted. The truck drivers were protesting against the government's refusal to allow them to increase their rates.

The government reported more than 100 acts of terrorism and sabotage on Tuesday and Wednesday, including the seizure by angry motorists of a petrol station selling rationed fuel only to diplomats.



Mr. Mordechai Avgar, right, has been appointed Israel Ambassador to Ghana. He has been serving in a senior administrative post at the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem. Three years ago he was Ambassador to Nepal, when this rare picture was taken of an Israeli diplomat in cordial discussion with the (now deposed) King of Afghanistan, Mohammed Zahir Shah. Israel has no relations with Afghanistan.

Man asked his religion, shot

BELFAST (UPI). — A gunman shot and seriously wounded a middle-aged Protestant man on a Belfast street early yesterday, police said. Four men in a car pulled up beside the 52-year-old Protestant man on a street near the city cemetery. One man got out and asked him his religion, then shot him in the mouth, police said. He was reported seriously wounded, but not critically.

Security forces uncovered more than 2,000 rounds of ammunition, flares and explosives yesterday during a search operation that closed many roads in the Catholic Lower Falls Road area.

Kuwaiti jailed for forbidden fluid

KUWAIT (Reuter). — Kuwait security men have found 900 bottles of smuggled whisky at a farm near the Saudi Arabian border, police sources here reported yesterday.

The farm-owner was held for questioning and the liquor seized. The current black market price for a bottle of scotch in Kuwait, a "dry" state — is around six dinars (more than \$180).

Moscow-Baghdad tourist pact

MOSCOW (UPI). — The Soviet Union and Iraq yesterday signed a long-term mutual tourism agreement, the Tass news agency reports.

Iraqi ambassador Saleh Mehdi Amash declared here that increased tourism would help his countrymen learn about a land "which is giving great support to the Arab peoples in their struggle for freedom and independence."

The Soviets have a similar agreement with Lebanon.

'PORTUGUESE BURNED PEOPLE ALIVE' Missionary alleges massacre

BRUSSELS (UPI). — A Belgian missionary said yesterday he received testimony from a Portuguese officer that the entire population of a Mozambique village was burned alive by Portuguese Government troops.

Father Vic Nijs of Beringen reported that the operation was ordered as a reprisal for an attack by Frelimo, Mozambique liberation fighters.

"The captain of the unit ordered his men to herd all women and children in the first village they encountered after the attack into their huts. The huts were set on fire. All inside were burned alive," Nijs quoted the officer.

He said the captain of the unit strangled a baby which had escaped the fire.

Nijs was stationed in Mozambique for 13 years, including several in the district of Tete, where other missionaries reported several mass murders.

"Thousands of innocent Negroes were murdered by Portuguese Gov-

ernment troops in Mozambique and Angola," Nijs said. "They were slaughtered in a brutal fashion and nobody can prove the slaughter is not continuing."

He said the black population will never dare to speak to investigators, because they fear the refined torture techniques by Portuguese secret police. International investigation committees have little chance of finding actual proof of slaughters, because the guides they will get will be intimidated by authorities beforehand. Vegetation also quickly covers the sites where villages were eradicated, he said.

The Belgian Senate Commission of Foreign Affairs on Wednesday called for an international investigation of alleged Portuguese atrocities by the U.N. or Nato.

Max Van Der Stoep, Dutch Foreign Minister, said on Wednesday Holland will call for a complete embargo of arms supplies to Portugal in the forthcoming session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Closer U.S.-Arab links urged

LOS ANGELES (Reuter). — Standard Oil of California has told its stockholders the U.S. should "work more closely with the Arab governments to build up and enhance our relations with the Arab people."

A letter signed by company chairman Otto Miller said: "There is now a growing feeling in much of the Arab world that the U.S. has turned its back on the Arab people."

"We as Americans have a long history of friendship and cooperation with the Arabs. It goes back more than 100 years, long before the first oil operations, and in-

volves cultural relationships which encompass education and religion, as well as commercial trading... There must be understanding on our part of the aspirations of the Arab people and more positive support of their efforts towards peace in the Middle East."

Only seven per cent of U.S. oil consumption currently comes from Middle East imports, but 61 per cent of Standard's production is in Middle East countries, most of it destined for Europe.

A company spokesman said the letter was part of Standard Oil's policy of keeping stockholders informed.

NEW DISCLOSURE ON ITT CASE

WASHINGTON. — The Nixon Administration was under legal fire yesterday following the disclosure of a White House memorandum indicating that President Nixon may have been involved in the settlement of the controversial International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT) corporation anti-trust case two years ago.

The Senate Watergate Committee and special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox are planning further investigations into the reported financial arrangement between ITT and the Republicans.

The memo, by Charles Colson, a former White House aide, dated March 30, 1972, was disclosed during the Senate Watergate hearings late on Wednesday.

The Nixon Administration and ITT have steadfastly maintained there was no relationship between the corporation's offer of financial support for the Republican National Convention and an out-of-court settlement of an anti-trust case involving ITT on July 31, 1971.

Former Attorney-General John Mitchell told the Senate Judiciary committee under oath on March 14, 1972: "I do not as of this date know what arrangements, if any, exist between ITT and its subsidiaries with the Republican National Committee for helping finance the convention (to have been held in

San Diego, California, but later switched to Miami Beach).

The Colson memo was submitted by Charles Colson to H.R. Haldeman, then White House Chief of Staff, and warned of documents that could hurt the Administration if made public.

It was written on March 30, 1972, during confirmation hearings for Mitchell's successor as Attorney-General, Richard Kleindienst.

Colson mentioned a May 5, 1971, memorandum to Mitchell from John Ehrlichman, then Nixon's top domestic adviser, about the Mitchell-Nixon meeting. "This memo would... contradict Mitchell's testimony and more importantly directly involve the President," Colson wrote.

In a statement issued on Wednesday evening, Colson said his memorandum "was an effort to acquaint Mr. Haldeman with all of the problems — put in their worst context — that might arise out of the continued hearings."

Mitchell was not available for comment and the White House refused to comment on the Colson memorandum.

A spokesman for ITT repeated the company's previous denial that there was any connection between its pledge of funds for the convention and the anti-trust case. (Reuter, AP)

Bonn spied on own citizens for U.S. intelligence

BONN (Reuter). — The West German government said yesterday it had bugged civilian telephone conversations in West Germany on behalf of U.S. intelligence agencies.

Informed Bonn government sources said the tapping had involved only one phone — that of an underground journalist identified in U.S. intelligence reports as "an anti-U.S. Army activist" interested in encouraging desertions.

The admission coincided with moves in the U.S. Senate for heavy penalties against military snooping at home and abroad into the political beliefs and associations of civilians.

The official German statement was released after a committee had met to evaluate inquiries made this week into German newspaper reports that U.S. intelligence agents had spied on West German civilians without the knowledge of the Bonn authorities.

Under West German law and agreements covering foreign forces stationed in West Germany, the three Allied powers — Britain, France and the U.S. — are obliged

to ask the Interior Ministry if they want to spy into activities involving civilians. Any phone-tapping or opening of letters is conducted by the West Germans, who may then pass on information to the Allied intelligence services.

The statement said: "The committee has established that no single case involved infringement of basic rights."

In a separate statement, the Bonn postal ministry also denied the press reports of illegal wiretapping. Government sources said that the West Germans themselves had done the listening-in, and that the numbers listed — including those of the liberal "Frankfurter Rundschau" and a Protestant Pastor — had appeared because they had been called from the one phone actually tapped.

Meanwhile, U.S. Senator Sam Ervin announced Thursday he would introduce a bill to provide up to two years' imprisonment and fines of \$10,000 for military surveillance of civilians' political activities. Ervin, North Carolina Democrat, is chairman of the Senate Constitutional Rights sub-committee, which issued a report Tuesday condemning what it termed the army's massive and unrestrained surveillance of civilians in the late 1960s.

At the height of the activity, the 150-page report said, the army engaged over 1,500 plainclothes agents to collect information. Much of what was collected, the sub-committee said, was "irrelevant, incorrect, ambiguous, and ultimately useless information which bore no conceivable connection with the army's civil disturbance mission." (Reuter, AP)

'World guerrillas met in Bogota'

MONTEVIDEO (Reuter). — A world congress of guerrillas met in Bogota, Colombia, early this year to prepare a campaign of violence aimed at convulsing the whole of Latin America, according to the Uruguayan armed forces.

In a statement broadcast on nationwide radio last night, the forces said the plot involved all the world's guerrilla groups. They had deposited an international fund in a European country to finance their activities, the statement said, with the aim of creating chaos and destroying the "reformerist system" which countries like Uruguay, Argentina and Venezuela had adopted.

They had also decided to give special aid to the leftwing Tupamaros urban guerrillas in Uruguay, it added.

Czechs jailed for hijack bid

VIENNA (AP). — Four Czechoslovaks will spend three to eleven years in prison for planning to hijack a Czech plane to the West so that two children could join their parents abroad, the Prague news agency C.T.K. reported on Wednesday.

The sentences were handed down that day at the end of a three-day trial at Usti nad Labem (Aussig) in northern Bohemia. The official report gave no further details on the alleged hijack plan, but C.T.K. said the four defendants had wanted to leave Czechoslovakia "without permission... together with other people" who were not otherwise described.

Bonn and Sofia establish ties

BONN (AP). — West Germany and Bulgaria agreed Wednesday to establish diplomatic relations, after three days of talks on converting their missions into embassies. This leaves Hungary as the only East European state with which Bonn does not yet have diplomatic relations, and negotiations with Budapest are due to start soon.

Cabinet in Kabul

KABUL (AP). — Afghanistan's new military-backed ruler, Sardar Mohammad Daud, has appointed a 12-member cabinet, reserving the Presidency and key cabinet portfolios for himself.

Daud's Government, which met yesterday for the first time, includes one member of the regime's coup d'etat deposed on July 17. In addition to the premiership, Daud retained control of the defence and foreign ministries.

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| M.V. ENOTRIA | — | — | 8.8 | 9.8 | 11.8 | — | 14—15.8 |
| M.V. MESSAPIA | 16.8 | 16.8 | — | — | 19.8 | — | 21—22.8 |
| M.V. ENOTRIA | — | — | 23.8 | 23.8 | 25.8 | — | 28—29.8 |

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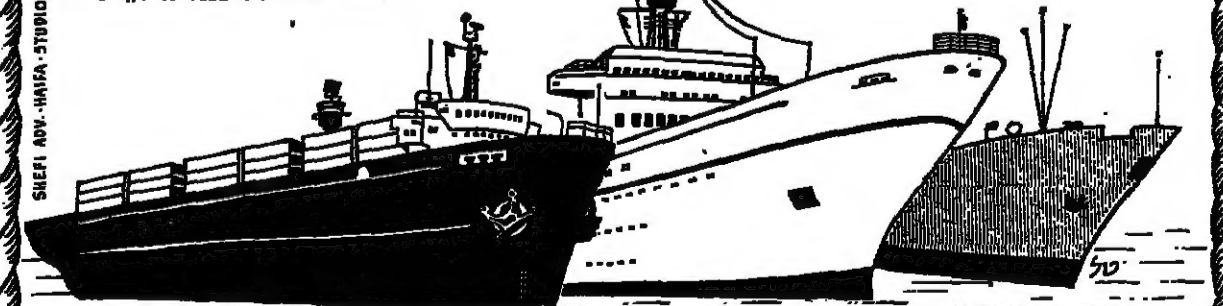
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| A. ROSENFELD | M.V. TOURNALIN | 25.7 | 27.7 | 30.7 | 1.8 | 15.8 |
| ARDO | M.V. CAP SIDERO | 15.8 | 16.8 | 16.8 | — | 26.8 |
| A. ROSENFELD | M.V. VERNA | 21.8 | 18.8 | 23.8 | 16.8 | 6.9 |

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Britain and the Mart: disillusion grows

PESSIMISM and anxiety about the future of Britain in the European Economic Community reached new heights this week. After seven months of membership there are even more misgivings about the benefits of the enlarged Community than there were when Britain first joined.

The latest source of worry is a story in the "Sunday Times" which alleges that a group of senior British civil servants have produced a report that claims that membership of the EEC is disastrous for Britain. Despite the feverish ministerial denials which instantly greeted the article, it is widely accepted that such a report does exist and that its tone of disillusion correctly reflects the situation.

The report says that Treasury and Department of Trade and Industry officials are most pessimistic about Britain's economic prospects within the EEC. They foresee a situation in which the U.K. economy goes on subsidising the better-off Common Market partners who will disgorge little or nothing in return.

Main problems

The main problems as seen by the authors of the report are the Common Agricultural Policy (C.A.P.) and the Common Regional Development Fund.

They are worried by the intractability of the other eight members over the C.A.P. which two weeks ago automatically increased its demand this year from 1,410 million sterling to 1,540 million sterling. Britain will have to pay 38 million sterling as her share of the increase. The largest element was increased support for the "butter mountain" which builds up because the Market offers such an attractive price to butter producers.

The British were prepared to pay this subsidy to the uneconomic farmers of the EEC, mainly the French, because it assumed that it would be getting a return in the form of EEC payments into the Regional Development Fund. It would be worth 200 million sterling in its first year, 1974, and 400 million sterling in its third. This, it was believed, would give a real boost to Britain's less prosperous regions in the north of England, Scotland and Wales.

It now appears most unlikely that

DAVID
LENNON'S
LONDON
Letter



the British will be able to persuade their new partners to accept the generous proposals of the Fund. This failure will mean that the British will not be getting the *quid pro quo* they expected for their generosity over the C.A.P.

Autumn crisis

Officials here and in Brussels are already referring to the discussions which will be held on the Regional Fund in a few months' time as the "autumn crisis." They believe that the E.E.C. has little to offer Britain unless it is willing to change the C.A.P. and accept strong regional and social funds. If the changes do not come, Britain will be in a permanent deficit balance.

The optimism of the Heath government on taking the U.K. into Europe was based on their high hopes for Britain's industrial exports in the Market, and the vain hope that she would be able to take over the leadership of the Community from France.

The theory was that, like Germany, Britain would benefit from the larger market for its industrial goods to such an extent as to make the cost of the C.A.P. worth while. However, despite the disaffection in Brussels and in the Rome Civil Service, with only the Foreign Office still loyal to the decision to go into Europe, the government will try to brazen it out. The ministers most closely concerned are convinced that changes will come, though it is as yet unclear on what they base their optimism.

The likelihood of a serious crisis in the autumn is accepted even by the optimists, but they are confident that it will be overcome. They argue that it is too early yet to feel the practical benefits of membership. They point to industrial investment, such as by British Leyland, as indicating that the major industries have confidence in the future prospects.

The British people have never been asked if they wanted to join Europe, and it is believed that if a plebiscite had been held prior to entry, perhaps as many as 40 per cent might have voted against. A recent opinion poll showed that the opponents of entry now in fact form a majority.

The British Labour Party opposed entry on the terms negotiated, and has stuck to its position that, if re-elected, it will negotiate new terms. Unless some practical benefits emerge soon, the Conservative Party might run into serious difficulties over the Common Market at the next elections.

With the economy in a mess, prices rising non-stop and the pound sinking on the currency markets, the party will be badly in need of some flag of success to wave. The hopes that the E.E.C. might provide it, now seems to be in doubt too. If the basic concepts which took Britain into Europe prove to have been wrong, then the party which engineered entry will have difficulty in explaining it away at the polls.

Bobby will play — for \$1m.

PASADENA (UPI). — World chess champion Bobby Fischer, contrary to rumours, is still actively studying and playing his game — with definite plans to defend his title by 1975. In fact, associates say, if the terms are right, the 30-year-old Fischer is ready now to defend the title he won last year from Russia's Boris Spassky.

The terms are simple: one million dollars. Other than one news conference he held last December and a few guest appearances on television, Fischer has led a very private life since he won the title. Interviews with his associates and his attorney discounted rumours that the Spassky match in Iceland had so affected him that he was ready to retire from international chess competition.

"He works on chess all the time and does a lot of studying," said one chess associate. "That is his business and there's no truth to any rumours that he might retire."

"The rumours about his retiring are completely groundless and are being circulated by people who have not seen him or spoken to him and are in no position to judge him," Fischer's attorney Stanley R. Rader said. He added that negotiations are under way for Fischer to defend his title against Spassky. "We're very close" to an agreement, he said.

First of all, Rader said, Fischer wants one million dollars plus an "equitable division" of such ancillary rights as television.

HAMPSHIRE TAKES CRICKET LEAD

HAMPSHIRE opened an eleven point lead at the head of the English county championship table when they took 22 points from their game against Worcester on Tuesday. Hampshire won the game by 191 runs, with the honours going to Richards and Greenidge — who put on 219 runs in 110 minutes during the morning — and to Taylor, who took four Worcestershire wickets for eight runs in 17 deliveries. Northants, who have played one game less than Hampshire, are in second place with Kent another 21 points behind.

COUNTY AVERAGES:
Batting: No. B M/T Aver.
M.J. Procter 14 4 735 147 78.50
G. Boycott 23 4 1,312 111 69.66
G.M. Turner 38 7 1,611 130 64.44
A. Balcharam 21 3 1,105 154 61.33
W.C. Cowdrey 22 6 833 123 61.07
not out

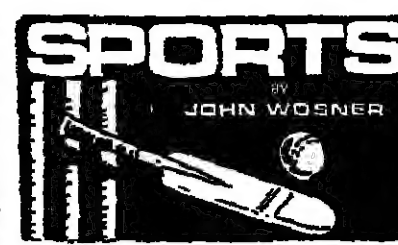
Bowling: No. O M R W Aver.
P. Lever 253.3 65 332 39 18.54
D.S. Rudi 119.3 29 132 17 18.54
W. Headrick 363.1 85 373 51 17.11
P. Cartwright 192.3 27 1,123 61 18.49
T. Lee 117 1,184 63 18.79

TENNIS
CHRIS Evert says that Bobby Riggs' wooing of women tennis players is good for the game — even though he stood her up and put Margaret Court down.

Miss Evert, the 18-year-old darling of women's tennis, had a date to play Riggs in a \$50,000 match but he backed out because he could make more money meeting Billie Jean King in a match that guarantees the winner \$200,000.

"I think Billy Jean will beat him," she told a Philadelphia news conference on Wednesday. "I met him this summer for the first time and I know it will crush him if he loses. He's confident, cocky and thinks women tennis players are like dirt."

Miss Evert says that if Riggs beats Mrs. King, it probably would be six months or so before she could get a crack at him.



"He'll want that time to ride high on his glory," she said. "But if Billy Jean beats him, that will be the end of Bobby Riggs."

BASEBALL

U.S. STANDINGS
after Wednesday's games
AMERICAN LEAGUE
EAST
W L Pct. G.B.
Baltimore 56 45 .554 —
New York 60 40 .599 5
Detroit 57 43 .568 10
Boston 52 48 .518 15
Milwaukee 50 50 .500 20
Cleveland 38 62 .382 32

WEST
W L Pct. G.B.
Oakland 60 37 .617 —
Kansas City 61 45 .574 5
Minnesota 53 51 .510 10
Chicago 52 54 .491 15
California 50 56 .471 20
Texas 48 64 .385 29 1/2

RESULTS:

Baltimore 4, Cleveland 2; Boston 5, New York 3; Detroit 2, Milwaukee 1; Kansas City 3, Chicago 1; Oakland 1, Minnesota 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

W L Pct. G.B.
St. Louis 58 48 .547 —
Chicago 50 52 .510 5 1/2
Cincinnati 51 53 .490 10 1/2
Montreal 50 55 .476 15 1/2
Philadelphia 48 57 .457 20 1/2
New York 48 57 .457 20 1/2

RESULTS:

Los Angeles 6, Pittsburgh 4; St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2; St. Louis 3, Montreal 1; Philadelphia 2, Chicago 1; Atlanta 1, Cincinnati 0; Boston 5, Los Angeles 1; San Diego 6, San Francisco 5.

Israel suggests date for Davis Cup match

By JACK LEON

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The Israel Lawn Tennis Association has written to its Iranian opposite number in Teheran, suggesting that the preliminary-round tie between the two countries be played off at Ramat Gan on October 4, 5 and 6.

Israel was given choice of venue in last month's draw in London for the 38-nation European Zone, in what is one of three preliminary matches for the 1974 Davis Cup competition.

According to the draw, these three ties must be completed by October 14. However, with the annual Suez International Tennis Championships scheduled to start on October 11, the I.L.T.A. has proposed the October 4-6 date for the match, and then invited the Iranian players to remain here to participate in the Suez tournament. (Among overseas players expected for the meet are Austrian champion Hans Kary, and ranking Australians Syd Ball and John Barlett.)

This will be the third Davis Cup meeting in five years between Israel and Iran. In both previous ties the Iranians achieved unexpectedly easy

4-1 victories, in Teheran in 1968 and Ramat Gan last year.

Should Israel turn the tables this time, its first-round proper match will be against Norway in Oslo, which has to be completed by December 30, 1973. (Israel defeated Norway 4-1 in Ramat Gan in 1971.) Success against Norway would give Israel a tough second-round encounter against either Italy or Spain next spring.

This 1974 Davis Cup programme sees the introduction of a new type of draw in the 73-year-old competition, with the stronger nations only entering the various zones in the latter stages, thus leaving the earlier rounds to be contested exclusively between the weaker countries. The system has been introduced to help the weaker entries, which previously became discouraged after suffering heavy defeats by powerful opponents in completely one-sided first or second-round ties.

To date, Israel has played a total of 24 Davis Cup ties, winning only four. In this spring's 1973 competition, it lost 1-4 to Holland at Ramat Gan, while Iran suffered a shock 0-5 defeat by the unfancied Bulgarians in Sofia.

AT THE ISRAEL FESTIVAL Inspired musicianship overcomes obstacles

The Israel Festival. The Israel Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra conducted by Lukas Foss, with the participation of soloists, the Emek Hefer (Hebrew) Chorus, the Emek Hefer Chorus, the Z.O.A. House (director Joseph Friedland) (Cesarea, July 29), Mozart: Excerpts from "Idomeneo"; Stravinsky: "Oedipus Rex." Hebrew version of the narrative by Ada Brodsky.



THIS concert proved beyond doubt that an inspired musician can achieve beautiful things even with modest material. Both choirs were mediocre, the Z.O.A. male choir being particularly ill-equipped to tackle Stravinsky's demanding score. The orchestra — with all due respect to its enlarged and much enriched sound — still suffers from many ills, the open-air amphitheatre its acoustical shell partly dismantled to allow the sea breeze to enter, presented difficulties. In trying to overcome all these hazards, Lukas Foss was helped by his fantastic musicianship, his unflinching belief in music's mission and his decision to put the music first and disregard technical shortcomings as far as possible. Thus, in spite of all the obstacles, "Idomeneo" and "Oedipus Rex" turned out to be a musical experience.

What made matters easier for Foss was the reliable group of soloists at his disposal. With the exception of Helen Watts, contralto, it was a local cast and one rejoiced at its success. If Menashe Hadjes is going to stay here, we shall at last have a first class tenor. Tibor Herdan, baritone, was highly impressive in all his parts. The two sopranos, Yehudit Lazarovich and Stella Richmond, charmed immensely. The minor parts were all satisfactorily sung by Bibiana Goldenthal, soprano, Isser Bushkin, bass, and Victor Schwartz, tenor. Gideon Shemer narrated impressively the gruesome story of the unhappy king of Thebes.

THE Israel Festival. Piano recital by David Bar-Ilan. (Tel Aviv, Museum, July 29) Mendelssohn: Rondo Capriccioso Op. 14; Weber: Sonata in A-flat Major Op. 38 No. 2; Beethoven: "Erlkönig" Variations; Bar-Ilan: Pieces for Piano Op. 34; Liszt: Ballade No. 2, No. 3; "24 Hours"; Gounod: "Dante" Sonata.

DAVID Bar-Ilan has not played here for a long time and his appearance was naturally awaited with considerable interest. It is therefore regrettable to have to say that his recital was mostly disappointing. There was no logic or convincing reasoning in his interpretations and one can only say that he has devised a system out of his non-system. The Mendelssohn started promisingly but in the Weber Sonata and even more in the Variations, his style changed into a distorted mannerism. His tempi were unsteady and extravagant, concentration had no reason, there was no convincing form and no musical thread to follow.

Bar-Ilan has technical proficiency and brachial strength. He can endow a passage with expression convincingly. These are precious assets indeed which could have made him a first class pianist. But when plagued by serious lack of stability, all these assets go to waste.

The only composer who seemed to survive these drawbacks was Liszt. The Ballade and the Nocturne were adequate and in the "Dante" Sonata, Bar-Ilan was able to reconcile his style with that of the music surprisingly well and even achieve an impressive result.

BENJAMIN BAR-AM

PROMISING DEBUT

The Israel Festival. Recital by Vladimir Leshman, violin, and Allen Lamm, piano. (Tel Aviv, Museum, July 28) Handel: Sonata in D; Brahms: Sonata in D, Opus 100; Beethoven: Sonata in F, Op. 10, No. 3; Sonata in A, Op. 47 ("Kreutzer").

Recent newcomers from Russia, the husband-and-wife team showed promising assets, as well as certain limitations of attitude and approach which they need to overcome. Extreme tension leads to stiff presentations, a dominating pianist distorts the balance between the two instruments, and over-dramatisation of all the music makes for monotony in expression as well as a deplorable interpretative style.

The Handel sonata was acceptable in style and performance but the Brahms sonata suffered from too many rigidities and dramatic emphasis throughout. Both musicians are capable of dealing with any technical problem without strain and are in possession of impressive digital ability; it is their musical approach which is open to criticism. This was especially clear in the Romance by Beethoven: a rather naive, early composition of his, it was tackled by them, particularly the pianist, as if it harboured musical depth comparable to that of the Ninth Symphony.

The Sonata in A, fared best. Its natural impetus and musical richness moving the presentation along. The violinists tone, bowing, intonation and phrasing are all of encouraging quality; the pianist masters all technical and sound problems — but music should be approached not as a heavy task but as enjoyment, in order to communicate to others the beauty of ordered sound.

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THE NINETEENTH THREE-DAY MARCH 5733

The 5733 March will be held over 3 days. The route will pass through areas in Judea and Samaria. The concluding stage on the last day will terminate in the outskirts of Jerusalem.

Women aged 18-35, men aged 18-45, and members of the men's and women's corps of the Israel Defence Forces will march together over routes of 35-40 km., on each of the three days, September 17-19, 1973.

Women over 35 and men over 45 may march September 18 and 19 only.

Gadna members will march on different routes of 25-30 km., on September 18 and 19.

A tented camp will be established at BEIT EL for civilian marchers, adults, soldiers, and Gadna members. The camp will provide accommodation in tents; meals will be provided by Shalem (against payment). In the camp, there will also be synagogues, clinics, cobbler, etc., for the use of marchers.

Entertainment programmes will be staged in the evenings in the amphitheatre. Civilian groups of 10 or more marchers may compete for a trophy which will be presented to the outstanding group. The trophy will be awarded for attractive, spirited marching, trim appearance, and consistent completion of the march.

Registration will be from August 8 to August 24, 1973. Application forms will be available from August 8, at all post offices and postal agencies in Israel. The fee, IL20, is to be paid into Post Office Bank account No. 0-18906-2. A receipt will be sent to every marcher, after the registration fee has been registered.

To register a group, write direct to the 5733 March Headquarters, Army Post 1010, Israel Defence Forces. Youth aged 16-18 may march only with Gadna.

REGISTRATION OF YOUTH WILL BE EFFECTED ONLY THROUGH GADNA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS; REGISTRATION FEE, IL 10.

On the last day, September 19, 1973, the march will be in the afternoon, and will pass through the outskirts of united Jerusalem.

MARCH HEADQUARTERS
Army Post 1010

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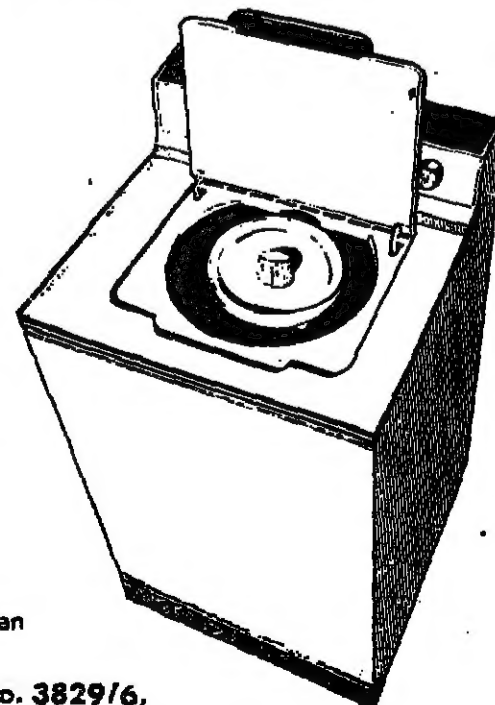
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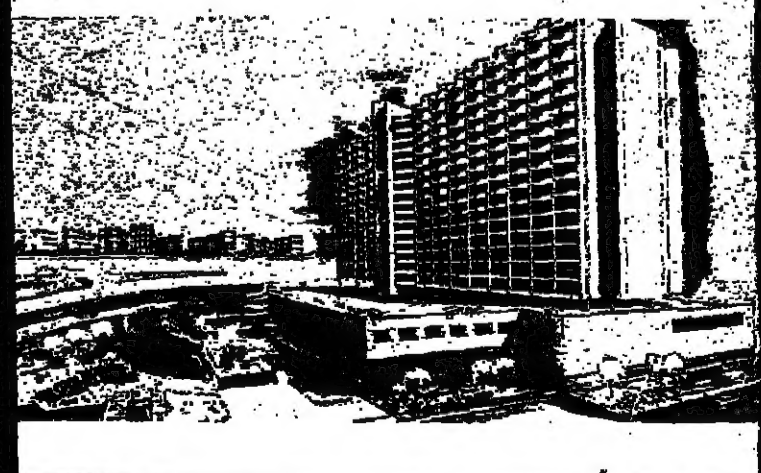


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The 'open-minded' party paper

THOUGH the youngest of the morning newspapers appearing in Israel, "Al Hamishmar" this week moved into the middle-aged bracket. The first issue of what was then called "Mishmar" rolled off the presses on July 31, 1943, and we are happy to congratulate our colleagues on their 30th anniversary.

Editor Yaakov Amit puts sincerity above all other journalistic virtues and takes pride in the fact that his daily has only supported causes in which its sponsors have wholeheartedly and sincerely believed. Only when outside circumstances demanded as there been a change of viewpoint. That was why Al Hamishmar veered from its violently anti-Partition campaign to strong support for it on the eve of the 1947 United Nations Resolution on Partition.

"We realized then," says Mr. Amit, "that the resolution had a chance of support from a majority of countries in both the western and eastern blocs — and that was well before Gromyko made his famous pre-Partition speech at the U.N." Before then, the paper had been in favour of a bi-national state in Palestine. "Not today, not now — today we believe two national states in Greater Eretz Israel to be a more appropriate solution," declares Mr. Amit.

Al Hamishmar is definitely a party paper — the voice of the left-wing Hashomer Hatzair movement, which had previously published only a weekly. This journal was a fighting political publication appearing at a time when politics were both idealistic and uncompromising. It was launched as a bridge to the "world of tomorrow" then represented by Hashomer Hatzair by the Soviet Union. When the Second World War broke out, the weekly echoed the movement's unpopular attitude of opposing the Jewish Agency's call for young Palestinian Jews to volunteer for the British Army, arguing that the flower of the Yishuv's youth should remain in the country to counter a possible Nazi invasion.

With the adoption in 1942 of the "Biltmore Programme," which set the establishment of a Jewish State as the immediate goal of the Zionist movement, Hashomer Hatzair felt the need of a larger platform from which to voice its views and decided that a full-scale daily newspaper was required — and this was "Mishmar."

The Post as mentor

Hashomer Hatzair is a movement famous for its discipline and its recognition that if things are to be done properly, the leadership decided that if a daily was to be published it should be a professional affair and they were not ashamed to learn from those with experience. At the time, this newspaper under the editorship of Gershon Agronsky was regarded as the most professional of the daily press and Hashomer Hatzair sent their editors-designate Mordechai Bentov and Avraham Ben-Shalom to Jerusalem to study the techniques of news gathering and editing at The Palestine Post, while a third man learned the administrative side of newspaper publishing. The cooperation between The Post and "Mishmar" continued for some time: the two papers sometimes share the same foreign correspondents, for example, though their editorial policies are often poles apart.

When five years later Hashomer Hatzair merged with Abud Ha-Avoda into Mapam, the paper changed its name to "Al Hamishmar." The

החשן

"Al Hamishmar" — the voice of the left-wing Mapam Party and the Hashomer Hatzair youth movement — celebrated its 30th anniversary this week. Although still maintaining a rigid political stance with professional journalistic standards, the paper today takes pride in a more liberal editorial policy which gives rein to "dissenting" opinions, SRAJA SHAPIRO writes.



The modest Tel Aviv building in which "Al Hamishmar" first saw the light of day (now erased by the Shalom Tower complex).

political merger lasted only five years, after which Abud Ha-Avoda seceded. "There were many deep-rooted causes for the split," Mr. Amit recalls. "It was Ben-Aharon who saw the seeds of division even at the merger ceremony. Hashomer Hatzair wanted to create a Labour force which would curb the Mapai leadership from outside. Abud Ha-Avoda, which had once been part of Mapai, felt they had more chances of influencing Mapai from within." The main contributing factor to the final break-up of the Mapam alliance, he thinks, was "Al Hamishmar's" rigid editorial policy. Though the editorial board had been expanded with the merger, the original "troika" of Amit, Bentov and Eliezer Peri continued the tradition of adhering strictly to the undiluted essence of Hashomer Hatzair's political creed. The other partners in Mapam felt inhibited in airing their opinions and an atmosphere of acrimony was engendered.

"We learned a lesson," Mr. Amit now admits, "and today 'Al Hamishmar' is an open newspaper. It gives full coverage to the views of party members and opponents alike, the only limitations being those of fair presentation and a sense of proportion." He added that the younger generation has even more freedom in the pages of "Hotam" (Imprint), the illustrated weekly distributed free with "Al Hamishmar."

"The literary section of 'Al Hamishmar'," says Yaakov Amit, "was from the beginning tolerant of every shade of opinion. Its first editor, the late Avraham Shlonsky, made this standard practice from the start and this section of the paper served as a platform for the writings of many avant-garde authors who did not necessarily agree with the Mapam political line. One of our frequent contributors was Nathan Altiman, even though he was not among our supporters."

"Al Hamishmar's" main problem today is shared by all its contemporaries — how to squeeze an ever-expanding flow of news into its six or eight daily pages and the 12-page weekend edition. "As a political paper," Mr. Amit pointed out, "we have to devote a fair amount of space to opinion and comment, but I think we manage to give good coverage to news as well."

The secret lies in being concise, which should be the aim of all good journalism, and this was forced upon "Al Hamishmar" from the beginning. The newspaper first saw the light of day during the Second World War when the

newspapers were limited by newspaper rationing to four-page editions. Mr. Mordechai Bentov reminded The Jerusalem Post. "In a way it was a blessing that all the papers were similarly restricted — otherwise we might not have been able to compete successfully. Mishmar was printing 4,000 copies daily when its older rivals were producing something like 10,000. However, we were an up-to-date paper, using type faces uncommon in the Hebrew press, and the public seemed to like this, and the fact that we managed to feature news without indulging in sensationalism," he said.

More professional

From the professional point of view, running "Al Hamishmar" is easier today than it was in the beginning. Then almost the entire editorial staff was drafted from the kibbutzim. Today there is a backbone of professional journalists, aided by kibbutz members who spend a year or two on mission to the paper. "In the early days," Mr. Bentov recalled, "we had to teach the staff what news was, how it should be handled, how to write headlines. The most difficult

job was learning to meet a deadline. The paper was dispatched out of town collectively with the other dailies and the truck couldn't wait for us, so we learned the hard way."

Mr. Bentov gave up the editorship temporarily when appointed a Cabinet Minister but returned when Mapam left the government. He persuaded his colleagues to move to a new building (which then seemed to be on the outskirts of Tel Aviv) and it is from that home that the paper is edited and printed today. When Mapam rejoined the government, Mr. Bentov finally left "Al Hamishmar." After Eliezer Peri entered into the editorial board in 1953, following political differences, Amit became sole editor.

Born in Kovno, a city famed for its Hebrew educational standards, Yaakov Amit came to this country in 1929, after being exiled to the Crimea with his parents during the First World War. He joined a Hashomer Hatzair group which eventually settled at the Jordan Valley kibbutz of Beit Zera. In 1935, however, he joined the staff of the Hashomer Hatzair weekly, and graduated from there to his present post as editor of "Al Hamishmar."



The original "Al Hamishmar" editorial "troika": present editor Yaakov Amit, Mordechai Bentov and the late Eliezer Peri. ("Al Hamishmar")

MIDSUMMER MADNESS IN SOUTH EUROPE

ROME (AP). — August has come and the Roman mold, the Paris baker and Madrid shopkeeper are beginning their vacations. They all vanish at once during the month. More than 40 million Europeans, from Madrid to Marseilles and on to Milan, are leaving their cities, mostly in cars, for the sea and mountain resorts in a traditional August rite some consider a mid-summer nightmare. "I go on vacation in August because all my friends go then," says a Paris secretary. "I don't want to be left out of it."

Traffic chaos, higher prices and parcelled beach spots don't seem to matter. The Belgians, Dutch, Danes and Swedes have their mass exodus in July. Danes consider August too hot to travel in the south, while in Norway it's already back to school time. The Germans stagger their vacations.

But for the French and most southern Europeans — and for many Britons and Russians, too — August calls for a mad rush away from it all, leaving broiling cities to mad dogs and tourists of other lands. "Turin is closed," the city's newspaper "La Stampa" headlined as the giant automaker Fiat, with a payroll of 600,000, shut its plants for the first three weeks of August.

Major auto plants in France and Yugoslavia also halted production. In Madrid, with a million of its three million inhabitants away, many shops sport the "cerrado" (closed) sign. Even the courts are closed in August.

Half of the French nation was on the move over the weekend as 13 million came home and 13 million

more left. Traffic backed up for 40 kms. at the Spanish border. One hiker and Madrid shopkeeper were killed and 1,216 were injured on French roads. Italian motorists had to contend with a petrol shortage and a strike by petrol stations demanding tax concessions. No strike or pollution would deter the Italian from his summer vacation, however. About 20 million out of a population of 55 million are expected to be on the go for an August spending estimated at \$8.8 billion.

Protests against vacationing en masse are intensifying. "It's a vicious circle," a Belgian tourist official says. "When a major factory shuts down, all secondary ones have to close, too." Italy's industrial production drops 14 per cent in August, compared with 1.5 per cent in the U.S. and 5.5 per cent in West Germany.

Tower Bridge flyer crashes

LONDON (UPI). — A pilot flew his single-engine airplane through the towers of London's Tower Bridge on Wednesday and died hours later when he crashed 380 kms. away, police said.

The Beagle Pup airplane reached the bridge in the heart of London without radar detecting it, which means it was below 300 feet, the spokesman said. The dead pilot was Peter Martin, in his late twenties.

Jerusalem's 'Jewish' Archbishop

By Dr. L.I. Rabinowitz

NEWSPAPER reports that the existing Anglican Archbishopric of Jerusalem will be abolished when of the present incumbent, the Very Rev. George Appleton, completes his term of office, call to mind the interesting fact that the first Anglican Bishop here was a converted Jew. Michael Solomon Alexander was born in Posen in 1799 and after a strictly orthodox yeshivah education became a teacher of Talmud at the age of 18. In 1820 he went to England and the following year married a Miss Levy of Plymouth and was appointed chazan to the Jewish community there.

In 1825, to the consternation of his congregation, he was formally baptised in St. Andrews' Church in Plymouth and after doing some missionary work in his native town of Posen he returned to England in 1830, continuing the same activity among English Jews.

The Bishopric was specifically a missionary one, and Bishop Alexander's arrival in Jerusalem was greeted with demonstrations by Jews and Muslims alike. It was also viewed with considerable apprehension by the British Foreign Office, which feared complications with the other Powers if the Bishop attempted missionary activity among Russian Jews who were under the protection of Russia, or with Turkey if he was active among subjects of the Sublime Porte.

In a letter to the British Consul in Jerusalem, W.R. Young, dated May 3, 1842, the Foreign Minister, the Earl of Aberdeen, issued instructions for guidance on the appointment of Bishop Alexander. "No other degree of protection (to be given) than that which all other British subjects, of whatever profession or denomination they may be, are entitled to enjoy in the Dominions of the Sultan, Bishop Alexander has been strictly enjoined not to interfere with the religious convictions either of the Mohammedans or the Christian subjects of the Porte and not to attempt to make proselytes to the Church of England from either of these classes."

Non-interference

"You will carefully abstain from identifying yourself in any degree with his mission and from assisting to promote any scheme of interference with the Jewish subjects of the Porte in which Bishop Alexander may possibly engage. You will clearly understand that Her Majesty's Government will not sanction either in you or in any other servants of the Crown any attempts directly or indirectly to interfere with the religious tenets of any class of the Sultan's subjects."

Despite those instructions a storm arose in 1842 when three young Russian Jews took refuge in the house of one of the Anglican Bishop's missionaries, and in reporting to the Foreign Office, Young stated: "Bishop Alexander stated that he had been led to understand from all parties at home that he was to have my assistance and co-operation in any of his attempts at conversion among Jews."

Alexander made partial tours of his extensive diocese, and in November 1845 paid a visit to Cairo, intending to proceed from there to England on leave. At Biobels, near Cairo, however, he succumbed to a fatal heart attack, and his remains were brought to Jerusalem and buried in the Anglican Cemetery on Mt. Zion. The tombstone, which is still in a good state of preservation, is inscribed on its four sides with inscriptions in four languages, English, German, Hebrew and Greek.

THE MENACE OF THE CREEPING SAHARA



Dead of thirst: These West African cattle died when river levels fell so low that the salt content in their drinking water rose to fatal proportions. (Max Hastings, Camera Press, London)

Drought, famine, starvation, are usually associated with the Indian sub-Continent, occasionally with Eastern Asia and Southern Africa, areas where thousands of people die suddenly when a single rainy season fails. But away from the spotlights of the television camera, in a region that is rarely newsworthy, a creeping disaster is taking place slowly turning a huge fertile land into unrelenting desert.

The vast land that was once French West Africa, incorporating Mali, Mauritania and Senegal, is gradually being swallowed up by the mighty Sahara. For the past five years the rains have failed and the sands have been moving incessantly southwards. A crisis situation has been arrived at as the all-too-familiar pattern sets in: as grain dies, the rivers dry up, the crops fail again, the cattle die and seed that should be planted is eaten. In Mali and Mauritania, 90 per cent of the livestock are dead. So much of the seed has been consumed, that even if the rains come this summer, already an unlikely event, there will be no harvest.

Huge agricultural areas are being abandoned to the greedy desert as their inhabitants seek food in the towns to the south. These, in turn, are becoming overcrowded. Food distribution is inefficient and much of the aid supplies are commandeered by racketeers and thieves. National pride prevents the governments from admitting publicly the major proportions of the crisis. The diseases of hunger have appeared and soon people will be too-familiar pattern sets in: as grain dies,

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BISHOP'S MOVE

IN the past there has been a good deal of public sympathy with the Greek Orthodox villagers of Ikrit and Biram, who were moved — temporarily as they were told and as they believed — from their border villages in 1948, but in fact were never able to return.

It is true that they have been resettled in Gush Halav and elsewhere in the area; that they have been offered compensation which many families have meanwhile accepted; and that a proportion have moved to Haifa and elsewhere and long since ceased to wish to return to village poverty and simplicity, especially a village that has since 1948 been a heap of rubble.

Nevertheless, there is sympathy and understanding for those of the villagers who have been asking at intervals almost throughout the past 25 years to be allowed to go to rebuild their former homes. Time and again, the issue has come up before a series of security and other committees for consideration, and each time it has been turned down.

The more immediate reason is that a village in a sensitive border area, occupied by a population that has close family ties with villages just across the border into the Lebanon, becomes a natural crossing point, just as in the past it was a centre for a lively business in smuggling. The risk is not small, and as the former villagers are not suffering hardship, the Army and border police are reluctant to assent to the creation of an avoidable new hazard. Since the Fatah moved into southern Lebanon from Syria the border has been protected by a double fence and is relatively simple to patrol if there is no legitimate civilian population in the area.

The people of Ikrit and Biram

were never involved in the terrorism or bloodshed in the area in past years, and there was sympathy for them. Now that their attachment to their village has been debased into the small coin of party politics by Archbishop Raya, who has used it to set up a kind of partnership with Israeli left-wing groups, the sympathy has evaporated. They are being organized and exploited, and there is no knowing how much of their protest is still genuine.

The Archbishop, who likes to claim the rights of a good and loyal Israeli, writes damaging letters to churches abroad, and to the Pope. He organizes families, preferably with small children, to spend the night in the ruined church at Ikrit, in an area closed at night, "to pray" in order to be able to send protests all round the world that the church was desecrated by police who entered to make arrests. He stages hunger strikes, not of long duration; he organizes a "march" a year ago in which he could quickly find the support of well-intentioned people, particularly the young, on the grounds that this was an "Arab-Jewish friendship walk."

If a decision were now taken — as it might have been earlier — that Ikrit should be rebuilt, the busy Archbishop would no doubt find himself a new cause, perhaps a village on the other border, on which to centre his political campaign as a stepping-stone to who knows what ultimate aim. Ikrit is now a lost cause, because its political aspects make it dangerous. He can scarcely hope to emulate Archbishop Makarios in Israel; but meanwhile he has turned the human plea of the Galilee villagers into a political issue that he has already much abused, and robbed totally of its innocence and human appeal.

Washington's crisis is just beginning

With the Watergate hearings getting tougher and tougher, three more years of an Administration at war with Congress could play into the hands of men who may appear and say, "Give me power and I will make things work again," writes our correspondent, DANIEL GOTTLIEB, from Washington.

Rather than decide whether Congress or the special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox, can compel a President to produce evidence, the Supreme Court may duck the issue, a number of constitutional law experts feel.

There are more precedents for the Court refusing to mediate disputes between the other two branches of government than for it to step in. If the Court does rule that the President should produce personal papers and tape recordings of his private meetings and telephone conversations, the question is how much these will reveal.

Some documents might be useful, for instance, in pinning down Watergate-related topics allegedly discussed or not discussed at meetings with the President.

As for the tapes, however, it is to be assumed that the President, knowing his words were being recorded for posterity and that more than one side was hearing them, would freely discuss such a matter as buying the silence of the original seven-man Watergate bugging team.

The President may have been candid in telling Senator Sam Ervin last week that "the tapes would not finally settle the central issues before your committee."

Some sneered at the President's assertion that "recording of informal conversations... contain comments that persons with different perspectives and motivations would inevitably interpret in different ways."

But the release of the President's tapes and papers does not necessarily mean that they will prove his guilt or innocence without follow-up questioning of the President himself.

The surest way to force the President to testify is by impeachment. But Congress is reluctant to undertake this proceeding.

If the House of Representatives



The Senate hearings — conclusive evidence for impeachment?

But it is not, however, necessarily calculated to strengthen those candidates who oppose the agency, the parades and invasion of privacy represented by the Watergate syndrome.

It may play into the hands of men even more prone to use arbitrary power. As one of America's more prudent political commentators wrote about the future of America two years before Watergate came to light:

"When frustration reaches the breaking point, when inflation and economic uncertainty, work stoppages, civil disturbances, crime, drugs and the breakdown of public services can no longer be tolerated... a plausible demagogue may appear and say 'Give me power and I will make things work again.'"

The situation in America today contains striking similarities to that in pre-Nazi Germany, mainly in the unwillingness of factions to act together to address common needs. The tragedy of the situation is President Nixon's refusal to let more than one finger, so far, to remove the doubt, to condemn more energetically the wrong-doing, to move the ship of state, even to plain to the American people the need for patience.

In the recent past, when presidents have been on the defensive about scandal in their administration they have at least taken the trouble to convey more than apologetic and not to pretend that business could go on as usual.

Meanwhile, the problems of inflation, food shortages, division between black cities and white suburbs, and the slow-down in productivity could produce a radical weakening of America's position in the world.

The nation has picked itself up before, but such crises have rarely been so long and without any responsible leader telling Americans the nature of their troubles and the cost of setting a new course.

BRITISH BY-ELECTIONS

Liberal upsurge will force Labour to choose its role

By IVAN YATES

LONDON (Cns). — CONSERVATIVE and Labour Members of Parliament are beginning their summer holidays reeling from one of the biggest shocks that Britain's two main political parties have ever suffered. Candidates of the small Liberal Party came top of the poll in by-elections held on the same day in the two cathedral cities of Ripon and Ely, both seats held by the Conservatives continuously since 1948.

Everyone knew the Conservative Government was unpopular: rising prices, particularly for food, coupled with controls on wages are enough of an explanation for what is anyway a common enough phenomenon in the third year of a government. But the electors did not turn, as might have been expected, to the official Opposition, not even at Ely where the Labour Party had come within 1,500 votes of victory in the 1966 election.

Instead, they preferred to transfer their support to the Liberal Party, led by Mr. Jeremy Thorpe, none of whose MPs have ever served in a government. By doing so, they have raised again in a more insistent form the old question: are the electors really casting a protest vote against the way they are being ruled and have been governed by the two main parties — a protest it is safe to make at a by-election when the future of the Government is not at stake — or are they serving notice that they are so dissatisfied with the performance of both the parties that they are prepared to turn to a third? Are the Liberals on the way to being a real third force in British politics? Is it even possible that, just as half a century ago, the Labour Party, representing the interests of the working class, replaced the Liberals as the main party of the Left in this country, so in the future the Liberals might in their turn replace Labour?

Never since the war have the Liberals had more than 13 MPs in the House of Commons. With their two new recruits they will still only muster a force of 10 in a House of 630. Clearly they have a very long way to go. In each of the last few Parliaments they have managed to win one by-election, giving them a hope that revival was on the way. But each time the following general election dashed their hopes: the electors, having enjoyed the luxury of their protest, had returned to the serious business of choosing a government. At the last general election, in 1970, the Liberals were back at their lowest level of representation: only six of their 800-odd candidates were returned.

Yet within the last 12 months, they have won no less than four seats, three Conservative and one Labour. Adding together the votes in all the by-elections held during this period, the Liberals have polled more than either of the two big parties.

Without any doubt, the protest and the revival have this time a sustained strength about them that is unique in post-war political history. The Liberals claim that this is because at long last they have broken through the credibility barrier.

They point to the opinion polls which have indicated for some time that, if only the electors believed the party could win, a really sizeable number of them would vote for it.

This is why they dare to be confident that this time the revival is here to stay. There is talk of 20, 30 or even 40 Liberals sitting in the next House of Commons, and very likely holding the balance between the other two parties. The evidence is by no means conclusive, but it is strong enough to make this look like a realisable aim for the first time since the 1920s. For one thing, the party has a better base in local government than it has had for very many years: next spring it will be the governing party in Britain's third biggest city, Liverpool.

The prospect should be worrying above all to the Labour Party. For these by-election surprises reflect worse on the challengers for power than they do on the party actually in power. Governments normally lose seats in mid-term. Yet in the last three years the Labour Party has managed to win only one seat from the Conservatives: a pathetic performance at a time when it claims the Government has been carrying out policies hateful to the country, forcing it into the European Common Market against its will, pushing up prices and unemployment to levels higher than ever in post-war history and at the same time launching an attack on the rights of trade unions.

Different people have different explanations for all this. Mr. Ian Mikardo, one of Labour's leading left-wingers, believes it is because the Labour Party, in Government and in Opposition, has not been so-called. Others believe almost exactly the opposite: that it is because the Labour Party is constitutionally dominated by the trade unions, and that they have joined with the middle-class doctrinaire socialists to win control over the party in the constituencies.

It is also because the party leader, Mr. Harold Wilson, faced with this situation, prefers to blur the issues in contention within the party rather than to insist on the supremacy of the Parliamentary Labour Party which has its majority of moderates, that the electors are reluctant to lend their support.

But this does not mean that the Liberals, who are radical but undogmatic, are going to replace the Labour Party. For one thing, they have very few experienced politicians capable of holding high office. What is much more likely is that their growing strength will force the Labour Party to choose whether it is going to be a dogmatic Socialist or an empirical radical party and whether it is going to be a class party, based on the trade unions, or a national party representing the whole of the leftward looking half of the nation.

At the moment, it is getting the worse of both worlds: its leadership is almost without exception moderate but the policies it is making, the propaganda it is putting out and the image it is presenting all reflect its old dogmatic socialist side. The resolution of this conflict can hardly come this side of next year's expected general election. But sooner or later it will have to come, or else the electorate will force it to make way for a party which better reflects the structure of present-day society.

Readers' letters

INFLATION MUST BE STOPPED

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I have read with interest Moshe Ater's economic article on inflation and the social gap (July 10). How true it is that inflation, which in Israel is reflected substantially in real estate values, has widened the difference between Sephardim and Ashkenazim, between the Established and the Immigrant Class.

Does the Jewish Agency recognize that in spending money freely to attract newcomers, it contributes to the inflation which keeps Israelis in New York unable to return?

Does the Government realize that blanket expansion of the universities due to political pressure raises price levels which discourages savings and investments? And yet another medical school?

It is easy to measure expansion in square metres. How do you measure social gaps, *perida*, inhibited investment and decreased exports? Expansionary plans must be reviewed by Government and quasi-Government institutions to understand the complete result of such expenditures. Inflation must be stopped.

STANLEY M. BOGEN
New York, July 25.

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I am curious to know whether there is a specific reason for the non-introduction of Daylight Saving Time in Israel, as practised in the U.S. and in many European and Middle Eastern countries. Is there an objection to its introduction, or has the matter simply not been brought up to the authorities? I can see no concrete shortcomings in setting the clock one hour ahead during the summer months, and feel that this would have a highly positive effect on public morale.

Jerusalem, July 24.
Daylight Saving Time was tried in Israel during World War II, but it never got into the law books. It was forward forced them to get up in the dark. Also, people wait for the cool of evening, and a summer of being unable to get enough sleep. J.F.

Dry Bones



ISRAEL PRESS:

'Meddling' with immigrants

Davar (Histadrut) sharply denounces the exploitation by political parties of social tensions in the Soviet Immigrants Association. The paper writes: "Participation of the veterans in the Association's activity was so overwhelming that it was hardly noticeable that this was an association of immigrants."

She'arim (Poalei Agudat Yisrael) writes: "Representatives of both alignments — the Leftist and the Rightist — are meddling in the affairs of Soviet immigration, and not necessarily for altruistic reasons." The paper goes on to charge the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption with total failure in the absorption of Soviet immigrants, and calls for a thorough overhaul of the Ministry.

Omer (Histadrut) writes: "No benefit will accrue to the immigrants if the veterans are to be excluded from the Association, since the old-timers would then be less active in the absorption of Soviet immigration. Furthermore, the Soviet immigrants must appreciate that... they are not yet accustomed to democratic practices."

Ha'aretz (non-party) is convinced that the decision to set up a new rightist alignment may bring about a significant change in Israel's political scene, and especially in the work of the Knesset. Congratulating Gahal on the decision, the paper tends to believe that Mr. Begin agreed to this move out of real political wisdom, and not for reasons of political tactics.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam), reviewing the State Comptroller's report on Netivi Neri, comments: "Apart from personal conclusions regarding those responsible for waste in the company, legislation should be passed allowing for practical and regular supervision of government corporations."

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